

socialist was a dirty word. When liberal wasn't. When a nickel was worth five cents and could buy you a magazine, or a good cigar, or a 12-ounce Pepsi, or a big ice cream cone with chocolate sprinkles, or a beer. When two nickels got you into the movies on Saturday afternoon, and you saw three pictures. When taxes were only a nuisance.

"When the poor were too proud to take charity. When you weren't afraid to go out at night. When Protestants and Catholics thought enough of their beliefs to argue about them. When ghettos were neighborhoods. When you knew that the law meant justice, and you felt a little shiver of awe at the sight of a policeman. When young fellows tried to join the army and navy. When songs had a tune. When you wrote love notes. When criminals went to jail. When you could get away from it all for a while. When you bragged about your home state and your home town. When politicians proclaimed their patriotism. When clerks and repairmen tried to please you, or else. When a Sunday drive was an adventure, not an ordeal. When you had to be brave to fly. When you could always find someone willing and able, whenever you wanted something done. When riots were unthinkable. When the clergy talked about religion. When you took it for granted that the law would be enforced, and your safety protected. When Christmas was merry, and Christ was kept in it.

"When the flag was a sacred symbol. When our government stood up for Americans, anywhere in the world. When a man who went wrong was blamed, not his mother's nursing habits or his father's income. When everyone knew the difference between right and wrong, even Harvard professors. When things weren't perfect, but you never expected them to be. When you weren't made to feel guilty for enjoying dialect comedy. When people still had the capacity for indignation. When you considered yourself lucky to have a good job. When you were proud to have one. When sick meant you weren't feeling well. When a complaint could accomplish something. When people expected less, and valued what they had more. When everybody was not entitled to a college education. When college kids swallowed goldfish, not acid. When America was the land of the free, the home of the brave."

NO ESCAPES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1968

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the outbreaks of violence across the country last week and the pessimistic predictions of turmoil outside the two major political conventions, paint a picture of civil disorder that seems to be growing rather than abating.

A thoughtful, precise commentary on the relation between civil disorder and the effect on all citizens was carried in the July 27 Riverdale-Dolton, Ill., Pointer, as follows:

NO ESCAPES

Civil disorders have virtually wrecked large areas of many American cities. Pictures show riot-torn streets, buildings demolished, stores gutted and police standing helpless while hoodlums make off with stolen merchandise by the carload. Reporters have accurately termed these civil disorders "the other war."

Most of us, when we read the news about a riot in a city a few hundred or a few thousand miles away, tend to thank providence that we have escaped the unpleasantness. But have we escaped? We most decidedly have not.

All wars are expensive, including "the other war." Destruction of public and private property will be reflected in insurance rates, in the cost of government and hundreds of other direct and indirect ways that are inescapable no matter where we live.

Just as we all have a stake in the tragic cost of the war in Viet Nam, so we have a stake in "the other war." We should think about this the next time we see or read of looting and burning. It may not be our own property going up in smoke or being carried off by vandals, but we will be paying part of the cost of both the lost property and the forces of law and order that must be called upon to bring the destruction to an end.

HOOPER-TYPE COMMISSION FOR EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1968

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would establish a Hoover-type commission to undertake a modern, indepth analysis of the assistance and aid programs of the Federal Government.

This bipartisan commission would be charged with the responsibility of finding ways to improve the management of the \$20 billion-a-year assistance programs being operated by the Federal Government.

The commission would also be charged with studying the effect of Federal assistance programs on the State and local governments with a view to preserving the concept of federalism rather than moving toward more centralization.

I also wish to congratulate my distinguished colleague from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] for his factfinding effort and for recognizing the need for a Hoover-type approach to the problem.

I might add that such an approach has in the past proved to be quite rewarding for the taxpayers of this Nation. In the 85th Congress I introduced legislation pursuant to a Hoover Commission recommendation which would place the Federal budget on an annual accrual expenditure system. This legislation became Public Law 85-759 and experts estimated that this improvement in accounting practices could save billions of dollars annually.

There is no doubt that there is overlapping and duplication in the operation of Federal assistance programs.

There are estimated to be some 112 programs which provide assistance to the poor, and these efforts are divided among the Social and Rehabilitation Service, the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, and among eight other departments and agencies.

There are estimated to be some 470 education programs spread among 20 executive agencies and departments.

Some overlap may be justified in terms of the best means of implementing the programs, but this should be determined by the commission with the thought to giving proper direction to the assistance programs.

FREEDOM OF PRESS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1968

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, until Thursday, July 25, Charles Douglas-Home, nephew of former British Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home, was in Czechoslovakia as a correspondent for the London Times. When the Times reporter came upon a Russian armored column consisting of approximately 500 vehicles, including tanks and armored cars, tended by an estimated 2,000 men in fighting units, his troubles began. Accused by the Czechs of writing things about the Russian troops, the younger Douglas-Home was ousted from Czechoslovakia.

The question naturally arises as to how many more Russian troops are still in Czechoslovakia despite the announcement that all Soviet troops were leaving. Of particular significance is the fact that Soviet military maneuvers are being conducted along a 1,000-mile line which includes the border of Czechoslovakia. These maneuvers, according to a UPI dispatch from Moscow on July 27 quote Soviet newspapers as saying that the Red air force had joined the massive games and that heavy air activity apparently included airborne troop movements to supplement the divisions of ground troops and anti-aircraft units ordered into the mock war last Tuesday by the Kremlin.

In view of the brutal past record of the U.S.S.R., it is to be hoped that there will not be a repetition of what happened in Budapest, Hungary in 1956. On the other hand, in evaluating the liberation of the Dubcek regime, it might be well to remember that we have placed an embargo against Rhodesia because of restrictions against voting in that country, a policy, incidentally, which I believe to be totally ill-advised under the circumstances. To be consistent, we should appraise the Dubcek government on its eventual granting of freedom of choice to its citizens in choosing their representatives. In the meantime, the U.S.S.R. should be made to understand that another use of force as in Hungary will result in a review of diplomatic, cultural, trade, and other relations with this Nation and possibly other countries in the free world.

I place the article, "Finds Departed Red Army—Is Expelled," from the Chicago Tribune of July 28, 1968, in the RECORD at this point:

FINDS DEPARTED RED ARMY—IS EXPELLED

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This dispatch was written by the defense correspondent for the Times, London, who has been covering the Soviet troop withdrawals in Czechoslovakia. He is a nephew of Alec Douglas-Home, former British prime minister.)

(By Charles Douglas-Home)

LONDON, July 26.—I was expelled from Czechoslovakia yesterday morning after I came upon a Russian armored column which contradicted Czech reports that Soviet troops had departed.

The formal expulsion order was served on me shortly before midnight at Banska

Bystrica, a spa in the Tatra mountains 130 miles from Bratislav. I had been under arrest for 14 hours—3 of which had been spent in Russian hands, and 8 under interrogation by Czech security officials.

COLUMN BELIES CLAIMS

I was arrested by Russian officers and men of an armored unit. The incident took place near the town of Zilina in Slovakia, the easternmost region of Czechoslovakia bordering on the Soviet Union. I had discovered a Russian armored column on Monday after a long search thru Slovakia. It consisted of 500 vehicles, including tanks and armored cars.

The armored column's size belied the claims that only a few small units were left. This column must have numbered 2,000 men in fighting units. Its immobility contradicted the impression generated by Prague that the columns were all on the move eastward.

On Monday night I left my car and approached the tank concentration to see if they were preparing to leave. The Russians brusquely shooed me away.

So I stayed in the vicinity.

On subsequent days I drove past the columns three or four times a day. The Russians looked more and more determined to stay.

Czech police suddenly had erected a "no entry" sign on the road leading past the soviet column. They had done this because the Russians had complained about the many cars passing near their encampment.

STOPPED BY SOVIETS

I was stopped when soviet armed guards, supported by several officers, blocked the road.

An officer climbed into my car and ordered me to get out. I asked to see the Czech police. This angered him. His men then dragged me from the car.

I argued with one officer that we were in Czechoslovakia, and that the matter should be handled by the Czechs. He indicated that as far as he was concerned it was tantamount to soviet territory.

After about an hour I heard a car draw up, then a Czech army captain entered the tent.

He told me I was accused of writing things about the Russian troops.

"Yes," I replied, "that is my job."

TRIBUTE TO HORACE KORNEGAY

HON. J. IRVING WHALLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1968

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in honoring Congressman HORACE KORNEGAY, who is voluntarily retiring from the House this year.

Mr. KORNEGAY has distinguished himself on both sides of the aisle as a man of integrity, courage, and ability. He has gained my utmost respect, admiration, and personal friendship.

We commend HORACE KORNEGAY for his decision to return home to enjoy the blessings of his wonderful family. I think we can all agree that one of the penalties of being in public life is one cannot spend the time he would like with the family he loves, friends, or relatives.

For the past 8 years, Congressman KORNEGAY has been a prominent member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and he deserves a lot of credit for the hard work he has devoted in behalf of the deserving veterans of our Nation.

During the years I have been in Congress, it has been a privilege and an honor to serve in the House with such a distinguished gentleman.

I am especially pleased to have this opportunity to express my best wishes and warm personal regards to HORACE KORNEGAY.

FARM BILL FINANCIAL DEBACLE

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1968

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be great concern about what will happen to certain other programs administered by the Department of Agriculture if the Congress fails to extend the act of 1965 beyond its expiration date of December 31, 1969. There have been some rumors spread that this will greatly affect such programs as the school lunch, school milk, the food stamp, the pilot breakfast program, consumer protective and regulatory service, rural community development service, and many others. Let me assure the Members of the House that these programs are not involved in the consideration of the extension of this costly act that has failed to solve any of the problems the proponents said it would solve.

The truth of the matter is an extension of this act will in fact jeopardize many of the very fine programs being carried on by the Department of Agriculture. The reason this is so is that of the \$6½ to \$7 billion annual budget for the Department of Agriculture, more than one-half of this budget is for payments to cotton, feed grain, and wheat farmers for supposedly not growing these crops or as a substitute for depressed market conditions. I believe that the Members of the House who are vitally concerned with some of the programs enumerated above would do well to take into consideration these facts.

With the House of Representatives having voted overwhelmingly to increase taxes and drastically reduce expenditures in 1969, it is inconceivable to me that the Members of this House would give consideration to a premature extension of an act that will obligate the Treasury to spend \$3 billion or more in fiscal 1970.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the information of the Members annual farm payments under the program for 1967:

Government payments under farm programs, by States and territories, calendar year 1967, in order of amount received

1. Texas	\$457,205,685
2. Kansas	211,367,759
3. Mississippi	146,914,128
4. Iowa	142,839,395
5. Nebraska	133,113,432
6. North Dakota	130,224,183
7. Missouri	115,838,406
8. Oklahoma	111,025,376
9. California	110,289,443
10. Arkansas	103,289,026
11. Illinois	97,673,527
12. Minnesota	95,250,735
13. Alabama	89,180,305
14. Georgia	77,825,112
15. Indiana	77,316,643
16. Tennessee	73,782,608

Government payments under farm programs, by States and territories, calendar year 1967, in order of amount received—Con.

17. Ohio	\$70,354,682
18. Montana	68,480,121
19. South Dakota	65,399,780
20. North Carolina	61,696,043
21. South Carolina	57,437,028
22. Colorado	56,192,011
23. Michigan	56,039,398
24. Louisiana	55,463,315
25. Washington	52,321,475
26. Arizona	46,784,896
27. Kentucky	41,520,696
28. Wisconsin	41,226,935
29. Idaho	37,069,593
30. New Mexico	32,621,733
31. Oregon	22,626,745
32. Pennsylvania	21,191,008
33. New York	20,214,630
34. Florida	17,643,379
35. Virginia	17,581,651
36. Puerto Rico	11,958,974
37. Wyoming	10,938,854
38. Utah	8,953,706
39. Hawaii	8,554,348
40. Maryland	5,317,123
41. New Jersey	4,200,894
42. West Virginia	3,883,727
43. Maine	2,145,496
44. Vermont	1,714,733
45. Nevada	1,680,712
46. Delaware	1,566,725
47. Connecticut	887,315
48. New Hampshire	675,397
49. Massachusetts	656,507
50. Rhode Island	75,904
51. Alaska	69,713
52. Virgin Islands	47,527

Total \$3,078,340,537

¹Excluding an undistributed amount totaling \$3,629,088 representing amount deducted from producers' incentive payments and paid to American Sheep Producers' Council, Inc., for advertising and sales promotion programs.

WHY APOLOGIZE?

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1968

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very pertinent, proper, and logical commentary on the need to give positive support to our individual servicemen is contained in an editorial in the Suburban Life, serving west suburban Cook County communities, in its Thursday, July 25 edition:

WHY APOLOGIZE?

It was just a routine publicity release from the American Red Cross asking for the support of individuals, firms and clubs to send our men in Vietnam Christmas presents in the form of ditty bags of small, personal gifts.

But the Red Cross, obviously bowing to the trend of thought so prevalent today, saw fit to apologize for itself. Tucked away in one of the paragraphs were the words, "The program has not and does not imply any stand for or against the war effort."

Why should the Red Cross have to apologize for its program of bringing Christmas cheer to our men serving overseas?

Why must it, in effect, say "I'm sorry" when it is only trying to spread a little Christian cheer in a world rampant with wrath?

Whether we like it or not, that dirty war in Vietnam is our war, and the men fighting it, many of them not through choice, deserve the help as well as the thanks of all of us.